(a) and (b) The Tenughat Thermal Power Project Stage-I (2X210 MW) was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in March, 1979 at an estimated cost of Rs. 175.13 crores. The latest revised cost as estimated by the Bihar State Authorities is Rs. 786.09 Crodes. Unit-I of 210 MW is expected to be commissioned in 1992-93 and Unit-II of 210 MW in 1993-94.

The Tenughat Thermal Power Project STAGE-II (3X210 MW) was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in October '89 at an estimated cost of Rs. 669.10 Crores. The latest revised cost as estimated by Bihar State Authorities is Rs. 1200 Crores. The State Authorities have invited offers from the entrepreneurs for implementation of this project in the private sector. The commissioning schedule of this project could be known after the arrangements in this regard are tied up by the State Authorities.

(c) The Central Electricity Authority have indicated the year-wise funds allotted for Stage-I of the project as under:

Year	Approved Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	900
193 1-82	1450
1982-83	1200
1983-84	1500
1984-85	800
1985-86	3000
1986-87	5000
1987-88	10400
1988-89	14600
1989-90	15000
1990-91	15000
1991-92	12000

Sanctioning of loans by Asian Development Bank for power projects

925. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON - CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Asian Development Bank has sanctioned a foreign loan to the Power Finance Corporation for distribution to different State Electricity Boards to finance new power projects;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Asian Development Bank has sanctioned a second loan of $ 32 million for power expansion projects;

(d) if so, what are the terms of loan and the project for which it is meant: and

(e) what amount is likely to be given to the Madhya Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON - CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a), (b) and (e) Loan negotiations with ADB for the "Power Efficiency (Sector) Project" of PFC have only been completed. This loan is likely to be for $ 250 million for a period of 25 years. The amount to different States will depend on identification of eligible schemes.

(c) and (d) ADB has approved a loan to Calcutta Electric Supply Company for its proposed 500 MW Expansion Project for a period of 16.5 years, at a six-monthly variable interest rate.

Estimated cost of Dul Hasti Hydel Project at Kishtwar (J & K)

926. SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) by when the Dul Hasti Hydel Project at Kishtwar (J&K) is likely to be completed;

(b) what is its total estimated cost and how much has been spent so far;

(c) how much electricity will it generate and what will be the share of the State and the Centre therein; and

(d) whether the Centre will transfer the said project to State so that it becomes an asset of the J and K State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON - CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The Dulhasti Hydroelectric Project at Kishtwar (J&K) is likely to be completed by July, 1994.

(b) The estimated cost of the project, as sanctioned by the Government in July, 1989, is Rs. 1262.97 crores including Interest During Construction. An expenditure of Rs. 485.45 crores has been incurred on the project upto December, 1991.

(c) The project is expected to generate 1928 MUs of energy annually. Power generated by the project will be shared by the Centre and the States/UTs in the Northern Region in accordance with the formula:—

(i) 15 per cent of the generation capacity will be kept as "Unallocated" at the disposal of the Central Government to be distributed within the Region or outside, depending upon overall requirements;

(ii) 12 per cent of power from the energy generated by the power station would be supplied free of cost to those States of the Region (including the State where the project is located) where distress is caused by setting up the project at the specific site, like submergenece, dislocation of population; the allocation being made in proportion to the extent of such distress.

(iii) The remaining power (73 per cent) would be distributed between the States of the Region on the basis of the Central Plan assistance given to various States in the Region during the last five years and on the basis of consumption of electricity in the States of the Region in the last five years, the two factors being given equal weightage.

Actual shares will be worked out and notified on the commissioning of the project.

(d) No, Sir.

Re-structuring of State Electricity Board

927. KUMARI CHANDRIKA PREMJI KENIA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 178 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25th February, 1992 and state:

(a) what are the drawbacks found in the present set up of State Electricity Boards and how Government propose to come over these drawbacks in the proposed set up; and

(b) by when these Boards are likely to be re-structured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) The State Electricity Boards (SEBs) are autonomous bodies set up by the respective State Governments in terms of the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. Any decision with reference to restructuring of the Board falls within the purview of the respective State Governments. SEBs, however suffer from draw-backs, which *inttralia*, comprise low agricultural tariffs, low Plant Load Factor, high transmission and distribution losses, pilferage of power, heavy interest burden on loans, losses accruing due to extended rural electrification. Consequently most of the SEBs incur heavy financial losses. The State Governments have been urged by the Government of India to improve the working results of